

the community they serve. Therefore, if there is a crime, the initial complaint is handled by the police officer. The follow-up investigation is handled by the same police officer. That same police officer goes to the prosecutor to secure the warrant, and that is the same police officer that goes with you at the time of a criminal trial, if one takes place.

What community policing does is personalizes crime to build the trust and confidence between the community and a police officer. Your crime will no longer just be your crime, but it will be a crime that will be shared with your police officer. You are working with, you are standing with, you are living with, not only your community, but you are living with the police officer who is there to serve you.

As a police officer for almost 12 years myself, we had an old saying back when I was working the road: "If you want to know what is going on in any community, ask a 12-year-old kid on a bicycle, for they know what is going on in their communities."

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They will not tell the police officers what is going on until there is that confidence, that trust and that respect.

In the last crime bill, the community policing program, commonly referred to as Clinton Cops, was a program that is being used throughout this nation. It has only been in effect for the last 3 or 4 months. But the forerunner to this Clinton Cops program was back in 1978 and 1979, in the Department of Justice, a pilot program which was put forth in northern Michigan.

Northern Michigan, my district, is a sparsely populated area in the north end of Michigan, and three rural, sparsely-populated townships were put together to form a community policing program.

The program was a smashing success, with over 70 percent of all the reported crimes being solved.

Unsolved crimes from years past were cleaned up by the community police officer. In fact, in this case, it was a Michigan State police trooper, and he was referred to as the resident trooper.

It was the first community policing program in Michigan. Community policing is now currently at work in communities as rural as northern Michigan with our three townships or in the highly populated cities such as Houston. Community policing works because police officers live in the community and near the neighbors which they police.

These police with the faith and confidence and trust of the people they serve, their constituents.

It is one program that is highly successful. To dismantle the President's community police program would be a crime in and of itself. It will be dismantled if the votes hold up as they have in recent days, not because there is waste in the program. It will be dismantled not because it does not work,

because we all know it does. The reason why it will be dismantled will be purely for political reasons.

In a crime bill, we need a combination of police, prevention and prisons. A balance of these three principles will be most successful in fighting crime.

We must leave community policing intact. We must leave the Clinton Cops program alone. It may only have been in existence for 3 or 4 months, but in city after city, in rural area throughout this country, it has worked.

#### APPOINT A SURGEON GENERAL WHO SUPPORTS ABSTINENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLUG). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to first commend my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. COBURN], on his, I believe, very timely and very cogent comments.

I ran for the U.S. Congress not only because I thought our Nation needed things like the line-item veto, passed tonight, as well as the balanced budget amendment, some real welfare reform, but I also ran because I was concerned about the moral and spiritual direction of our Nation.

I believe that our Nation because the great nation that it is not only because our Founders worked hard but also because they were a disciplined and virtuous people who planted the seeds that grew into the great nation that we are today.

I, too, am a physician, and I began to become concerned about the future of our Nation when working in inner-city obstetrics clinics. I began to see many, many young people coming in with not only unwanted pregnancies but also venereal diseases that in many cases were incurable and that were going to lead to permanent scarring that would affect their future, their future ability to have a family.

And then after I finished my training and my time in the military, I went into practice in Florida. I have the opportunity to work with a very skilled and knowledgeable infectious disease specialist, Dr. Tim Poyer, who was the only physician in our part of the county seeing AIDS patients at the time. And I spent a good part of the last 7 years taking care of AIDS patients.

I have had the opportunity to treat some of the most terrible, devastating complications of AIDS that I could ever imagine seeking. I have had the opportunity to counsel grieving families. I have had the tragic opportunity to have to pronounce many of these young people dead, to fill out their death certificates. And I have to say that we have a terrible problem in our Nation today with AIDS, and that it is very wrong for our leaders here in Washington to propose that the distributions of condoms is a solution to this problem. The failure rate of these

devices in preventing pregnancy in various studies ranges from 5 to 25 percent.

Mr. Speaker, a woman can only get pregnant 1 day out of the month, and yet the failure rate preventing pregnancy is that high. The failure rate for preventing AIDS is much, much higher. Nobody would risk their life to anything that has a failure rate that high.

There are many Americans who are afraid to get on an airplane out of a fear of a plane crash, when the failure rate of an airplane is something in the range of one in a million, yet the failure of a condom to prevent AIDS is much, much higher than that, probably in the order of 5 percent or more. Yet our leaders in Washington and now our new nominee for Surgeon General is proposing this device as the solution to our problem.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, is the morality that was presented to America's youth in the 1960's, that sex outside of marriage is safe and acceptable, is wrong. It is leading to unprecedented problems of terrible disease amongst our Nation, amongst our young people. And it is yielding terrible problems of infertility in our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we need a nominee for Surgeon General who will tell the young people of America the truth, who will expose the lie of the safe sex proselytizers who would have our young people believe that a condom is the solution to the problem.

The solution to the problem is abstinence, Mr. Speaker, and I would urge our President to appoint a Surgeon General who supports that philosophy.

#### COMMUNITY POLICING WORKS—THE KEY TO FIGHTING CRIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about one of the strongest weapons we have in fighting crime, and that is community-oriented policing.

I join my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK], who has taken a strong lead in this, and other colleagues who will follow me, on what we believe to be the direction that our communities ought to be taking with the support of our Congress.

If we truly want to take back our streets and improve the quality of life in our cities, police officers cannot do it alone. Local residents cannot do it alone. They must work together. That is exactly what community policing does. It allows police officers to work together with local community residents to fight crime.

Now certain Members of Congress want to eliminate this critical approach to crime prevention. And I strongly oppose any efforts to cut community policing programs, and I ask my colleagues to take a good, hard